

THE HOLY LAND

May be Bathed in Blood Before Many More Days.

SULTAN'S TROOPS SWARM SYRIA

And Palestine to the Number of Sixty Thousand.

THE SIGNIFICANT GREEN FLAG

Of Mohammed Instead of the Turkish Flag is Carried by Them, and Means a Continuance of the Religious War of Extremism Against the Christians. The American Mission in Danger—The Ambassadors of the Powers Impatient With the Turkish Government.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Beyrout confirms the reports of the grave state of affairs existing in Syria and Palestine and the repeated danger in which the American mission has been placed by the riotous demonstrations of the Mussulmans.

The dispatch adds that the whole of Syria and Palestine are flooded with Turkish soldiers and states that in the country between Jaffa and Jerusalem there are 60,000 troops, all raised within the last thirty days.

The Daily News correspondent adds: "The troops arrived here bear the significant green flag of the prophet instead of the Turkish flag. Jerusalem is crowded with soldiers, and troops are being stationed in the tower of David, Pasha's palace and in the wilderness outside the Damascus gate. The ostensible purpose of the troops is to subdue the Druses."

EMBASSADORS DEPRESSED.

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that the proposed naval demonstration by the powers against Turkey is now regarded as futile as a restraining influence. The latest news received from the interior of Turkey has a depressing influence on the diplomatic circle. Reports have been received that renewed attempts to massacre the remaining Armenians at Erzerum have resulted in eight being killed. Some of the priests, in sheer despair, are advising their flocks to save their lives by embracing Islam.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs to his paper that the embassies there have learned that in the massacre at Marash on November 18, a thousand persons were killed. The Christian quarters of the town were burned from three points.

THE SITUATION CONTINUES TO BE GRAVE—THE POWERS AGAIN GROWING IMPATIENT WITH THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 28.—In spite of the assurances which the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, gave the ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Italy yesterday, that the firmans allowing the passage through the Dardanelles of four extra guardships for the use of their embassies, would be immediately issued by the sultan, the necessary documents have not been forthcoming. Consequently a serious condition of affairs, which was looked upon as having been definitely cleared up, is now again perplexing the ambassadors and threatening to cause the adoption of strong measures upon the part of the powers. Frequent conferences between the ambassadors have taken place on the subject during the past twenty-four hours, and there has been many consultations between the Turkish ministers and the sultan at the palace regarding the same matter. The ambassadors have also been in communication with the palace, as well as with their respective governments.

The answers of the powers to the request of the sultan that they refrain from pressing their demand for the extra guardships was that they could see no reason for not supporting the demands of their ambassadors for more effective means of protecting the foreign residents of Constantinople in an emergency, and in the presence of this unanimity reply it is considered in foreign official circles that the sultan has no alternative but to yield, especially in view of the probability that the powers will have the extra guardships conveyed through the Dardanelles by battleships if the sultan persists in his dilatory tactics.

A CRISIS.

Indeed, it seems highly probable that the ambassadors have already determined not to wait beyond a certain time for the firmans, and therefore, it may soon be announced that the gunboats are coming. A portion of the British fleet which has been at anchor in the harbor of the city, is understood to have left those waters for Smyrna and should now be quite near the entrance to the Dardanelles. That the port anticipates trouble is evident from the fact that all the forts about the straits are now fully manned and supplied with ammunition and have been placed in the highest state of efficiency compatible with the circumstances. Search lights are kept in good order and are worked nightly over the waters. For over a month past the work of strengthening the fortifications in this vicinity and particularly about the Dardanelles, has been in progress and it is understood that the system of submarine mines and torpedo boats has been practically completed, so far as the resources of the government will allow it.

In this connection it is recalled that the St. Petersburg geographical society last year succeeded by strategy in obtaining satisfactory data respecting the depth of water and currents in and about the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, the object, it is understood, of enabling a Russian fleet to force the passage of the Dardanelles should such a step turn out to be necessary. The society, it appears, obtained permission from the Turkish government for a scientific expedition to visit the sea of Marmora on a Turkish vessel, in order, ostensibly, to ascertain if the earth quake of July last had made any change in the bottom of the sea. This apparently innocent work was afterwards to be continued, still by the permission of the sultan, in the Turkish portion of the Aegean sea and on that way, through the Dardanelles, the Rus-

sian "scientists" were caught sounding those waters. The Turkish officers protested, the work was stopped and the Russians returned home disappointed. BRITISH GOT IT.

The British admiralty is said to have obtained complete soundings from English merchant steamers which have repeatedly passed the Dardanelles and it is suspected in some quarters that British naval officers may have been engaged on board these vessels in obtaining all the information necessary for the admiralty department.

As to the system of mines and torpedo boats about the Dardanelles, they do not cause much apprehension among the foreign officers here. They believe that a few torpedo-catchers could cut the shore connecting wires in short order and that a little countermining would do the rest.

Trustworthy information, which reached here from Marash to-day confirms the worst reports concerning the massacre which is said to have occurred there recently. It appears that the outbreak occurred on Monday, November 18. The Mussulmans, apparently, at a given signal and acting in a deliberate manner, began the work of massacring the Armenians who, anticipating trouble, had done everything possible to defend themselves. The number killed is estimated at several hundred men, women and children. Three buildings belonging to the American mission there, the theological seminary, academy and boarding house were burned by the rioters, who looted the theological seminary previous to setting fire to that building. The Mussulmans killed two students belonging to the seminary.

It is understood that all the American missionaries, five in number, are safe; but whether they left Marash before the disturbances broke out or whether they are under the protection of the Turkish authorities is not known. Minister Terrell has not yet been able to obtain any news from Marash. In fact, he has not received any confirmation of the news that a massacre has occurred at Marash, although from the time the first rumor of trouble reached here he has been doing his best to communicate with the American missionaries. The authorities insist that his telegrams are not delayed and that he receives all the mail and dispatches addressed to him.

Most startling reports are still current here regarding the preparations for trouble being made by Russia in her Black sea ports and along the frontier of Asiatic Turkey.

ANXIETY INCREASES.

The porte to-day made another report to the ambassadors on the situation, announcing that the work of restoring order in the disturbed districts was progressing satisfactorily and that the reforms insisted upon by the powers were being effected as promptly as possible under the circumstances.

The anxiety caused by the absence of direct news from Syria increases. It is reported, however, that large numbers of Turkish troops have been drafted there and a religious war seems imminent. The soldiers are said to be bearing the green flag of Mohammed instead of the regular Turkish flag, denoting, it is claimed, that although the authorities assert that this mustering of fighting men is for the purpose of putting down the insurrection of the Druses, a wholesale onslaught upon the Christians of Syria may be anticipated.

Costaki Anthoponos Effendi, formerly governor of the island of Crete, has been appointed Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, in succession to the late Rustem Pasha.

"SMOTE THE CHRISTIANS"

At the Command of the Sultan—Story of the Misses Ely.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Misses Charlotte Ely and Mary A. C. Ely have just returned home after twenty-seven years of missionary labor in eastern Turkey. The Misses Ely were stationed at Hittis, about fifty-five miles from Moosh, where the most horrible of atrocities occurred.

According to the Misses Ely the Armenians were imprisoned because they would not sign a paper saying that the English consul and the American missionaries had incited the Armenians to rebel.

Miss Ely said: "The Sassoon massacre was undoubtedly planned by the porte. Soon afterwards Tahsin Pasha went in person to Gallipoli, and ordered the massacre of the Armenian Christians. He wore, suspended by a cord around his neck, an imperial edict from the sultan commanding him to 'chastise' the Christians. This was read to the Turkish soldiers who had been massed at that place from all that part of Asia Minor."

The ladies confirmed in all particulars the reports that have been printed.

THE MERCANTILE CLUB

Gave One of Its Delightful Dinners Last Evening.

Last evening at its handsome rooms in the Rogers building on Main street, the well known Mercantile Club, gave one of its delightful dinners and dances, for which the music was furnished by the Opera House orchestra. The rooms were decorated in a style appropriate to Thanksgiving week and formed a suitable background for the brilliant and animated scene that "held the boards" with ever changing brilliancy throughout the evening. At midnight Caterer Joe Stanton served supper after which dancing was resumed. The entertainment committee which arranged for last night's affair was composed of Messrs. Louis Gundling, David Kraus, Ben Horkheimer and Milt. Gutman. The house committee: Joseph Haer, E. Hanner and J. Reizenstein.

Among the out-of-town people who were guests of the club were the following: Gabe Beckman and wife, Charles Beckman, William Hamburger, of Milwaukee; Mr. Wasserman, of New York, and others.

AN ISLAND WEDDING.

The Statler-Clator Nuptials Celebrated Last Evening.

Last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Lindsey, Virginia street, island, occurred the marriage of Mr. Osceola Statler and Miss Mary Gertrude Clator, both well known young people of the Garden Spot. The parties where the ceremony occurred were brilliantly decorated under the direction of Florist Smith. The ceremony was performed at 8:30 by Rev. Dr. Hickey, of Thomson M. E. church. The bride wore white china silk, trimmed with beautiful white lace and carried white and pink chrysanthemums. The attendants were Messrs. Will Statler and Wesley House. Little Miss Hazel Lindsey was the flower girl. As the Lindsey was the Lohengrin wedding party was played by Miss Lizzie Jones. After the ceremony a reception was held and last night Mr. and Mrs. Statler left for the east and south on the Baltimore & Ohio road. "Many friends of both, they are well known, will unite in sincere well wishes."

THE COAL SITUATION.

The Operators' Meeting To-day—Secretary McElroy Addresses an Open Letter to the Ohio Operators—A Crisis to Be Met.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—Secretary Patrick McElroy has addressed an open letter to the coal operators of Ohio which will be of interest all over the country. It having reference to the meeting of the operators to be held here to-morrow, when the demands of the miners for cash payment instead of orders on company stores will be considered. He begins by stating that on the result of the deliberations of the committee of operators depends the peace and tranquility not only of Ohio, but perhaps of the entire country.

The price for mining is based on a contract which provides that the price to be paid in the Hocking Valley in Ohio shall be 51 cents, based on a 60-cent rate in the Pittsburgh thin vein, and that any change in the latter must be met with a corresponding change in the Ohio rate. This differential is claimed to be the important part of the agreement entered into this summer, and under it the miners base their claim for the cash rate. The letter reviews the different disputes over a period of eight years, and points out that during that time the differential has always been adhered to. The circumstances of the long strike of 1893 and the final surrender of the miners were also reviewed, but the fact that the differential was sustained is persistently pointed out.

It appears that the demonstration in the Pittsburgh district of last year continued after the general suspension was over, and when in February the miners found that fact out a strike of twelve weeks followed, but which ended in the defeat of the miners. It is well known that during the strike the Pittsburgh operators demanded that the differential be wiped out.

The cause of the establishment of the differential was the interstate commerce act, which made it impossible for one district to successfully compete with another situated nearer the market, owing to the difference in cost of production. In self preservation the miners insisted on this plan, and subsequent results have proved the correctness of their reasoning. Since 1887, up to last October, the operators of the Pittsburgh district, with three exceptions, had stores or deductors from the miners' earnings for stores. The condition in Ohio to-day is the same as in 1887, so that the differential was established with the stores in the Pittsburgh district in existence until the store evil was removed. The Pittsburgh miners agreed to allow five cents per ton between mines having stores and those not having, and in doing this the basis between the two states was not changed, as the establishment of a cash basis more than equalled the five cents.

Ohio under its present condition is now paying a sixty cent rate and Pittsburgh sixty-four cents, therefore the differential is still maintained. The recent decision of Judge Little as arbitrator, is reviewed. They disagree with the finding, but gracefully submit. They make the point, however, that Ohio operators who have stores do not come within the finding of Judge Little, which sustained the existing rates and they ask that the differential of five cents be allowed between Ohio mines having stores and those not having. It is generally believed that there is more resting on the decision than appears on the surface, but an expression could not be obtained from the mine officials.

TERRIBLE PANIC

Caused by a Fire at a Church Fair in Wooster.

WOOSTER, OHIO, Nov. 28.—During the progress of a church fair an immense crowd was packed into the city armory, when a lamp in one of the booths exploded, setting fire to the draperies, and Miss Myrtle Eiser, an attendant, was horribly burned. There was a panic and a rush for the single exit, in which dozens of women and children were trampled. Fully 100 persons jumped or were thrown from windows, many being badly cut by glass. Mrs. Carey McKee, of Jefferson, was thrown through a window, sustaining injuries which will likely prove fatal. Jennie Putnam, a ten-year-old cripple, could not help herself and received internal injuries which will cause her death. Mrs. Milford Snyder and Mrs. Sharp were trampled by the crowd. Many others were more or less injured.

FOUND TWO BODIES.

More Victims of the Volks Disaster Found in the Ruins.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Fireman John Halpin to-day discovered the bodies of two men in the ruins of the fire which occurred at the old Volks building on the Bowery. They were found at the extreme back end of what was the stage of the theatre. They were partly covered by charred wood and other debris. One of the bodies was in a sitting posture and the other was discovered in a reclining position. The head of the body of the individual found in a sitting posture was plainly visible from every part of the ruins, and it appeared surprising to those who saw it that it was not found before. Neither body has been identified.

News from the Comets.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The new comet discovered by Prof. Brooks last week was observed by him this morning. Position, right ascension, nine hours, twenty-nine minutes, thirty seconds. Declination, south forty-seven minutes.

The comet is moving rapidly northward and in three days will be on the fore-paw of Leo.

Perrine's comet was also observed. It is moving toward the sun and growing brighter.

Thanksgiving in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Americans in Berlin celebrated Thanksgiving day by a dinner at the Kaiserhof, at which United States Ambassador Rannow presided. In proposing a toast to Emperor William, Ambassador Rannow dwelt upon the amicable relations existing between Germany and the United States.

Thanksgiving in London.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The American Society in London, which was organized several months ago on much the same lines as the Ohio Society, of New York, celebrated Thanksgiving to-day by a banquet to-night at the Solburn restaurant. Mr. James Roosevelt, first secretary of the American embassy, presided.

In Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—A number of private dinners were given this evening in honor of Thanksgiving by members of the American colony here.

GOFF STILL IN IT,

And Will Remain Until Defeated in the Caucus.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS

Hold a Caucus, But They Accomplish Very Little.

A MOVE AGAINST THE COMBINE

Which Proposes to Parcel Out all the Positions in the House of Representatives—Position of the West Virginians. Looks Like a Big Contest in To-morrow Night's Caucus—McKinley's Presidential Prospects Affected by Work That Has Been Done by Friends.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Charles Goff, of West Virginia, authorized the statement to-night that he will be a candidate for the house postmaster-ship until he is either nominated or defeated by the caucus Saturday night. Captain Doyener will present his name, unless Goff himself withdraws.

There was an informal conference of southern Republican members held this evening at the Riggs House. It is understood that the participants were bound to nothing except secrecy. Not a member would tell what transpired. This is the outcome, though not what was at first intended, of a proposition to organize against the combine.

The conference was not largely attended, some of the members expected to take part not having arrived in the city, and some declining to attend because of the impression abroad that it was to be a caucus, with power to compel allegiance. The states represented were Tennessee, Kentucky, Delaware and West Virginia. Captain Doyener attended so as to inform himself, but said he came away quite as free as he was when he entered and proposes to do all he can for his state.

It is said this evening to be an assured fact that the election by caucus will not transpire without a contest. The friends of General Henderson are resolved to put his name before the caucus, and say Ohio will have to defeat him there if at all, not by a resolution outside. There is a good deal of talk over the situation that will subside only after the caucus does its work.

General Grosvener is receiving a great deal of censure from friends of the apparently defeated aspirants for "jeopardizing the interests of Governor McKinley" by alleged indiscreet utterances. It is claimed by a local paper that the general quotes McKinley as favoring the combine, and that he said the action of the Ohio delegation was in accordance with his wishes. It is also stated that Grosvener was the recipient to-day of a very sarcastic personal letter concerning his alleged interest in the combine.

A Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—A caucus of the Republican senators will be held after the adjournment of the senate on Monday next. A sufficient number of names have been signed to a call to insure the caucus, which will consider the party policy for the coming session. The reorganization of the senate may be discussed, and the northwestern senators have decided to present the name of ex-Mayor A. J. Shaw, of Spokane Falls, Wash., for sergeant-at-arms.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Smith's Annual Report to the President—Important Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Secretary Hoke Smith, of the interior department, has made his annual report to the President. It reviews the varied work of the department, beginning with the Indian service, and calls attention to the strict enforcement which has been given to civil service reform, both as to those places covered by the classified service and those to which the rules of this service do not apply. The secretary dwells upon the necessity of eliminating politics from the management of Indian affairs and of conducting each reservation upon strictly business principles, the object being to make every Indian who remains upon the reservation self-supporting, and ready as soon as possible to assume the duties of citizenship and be freed from the paternal care of the government.

The secretary is of the opinion that if the resources of each reservation are treated intelligently, and the Indians required to labor in those pursuits which are adapted to particular reservations, in a few years practically all the Indians can be made self-supporting.

The secretary recommends the reorganization of the bureau as follows: First—That instead of a single commissioner of Indian affairs, the Indian service be placed in charge of three commissioners—two of them to be civilians—to be appointed from different political parties, and one to be a detailed army officer.

Second—That the tenure of office of an Indian agent be conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties, and appointments and removals be made by the President upon the recommendation of the three commissioners of Indian affairs.

Third—That the classified service be extended over all the subordinate positions, both at the agencies and at the schools. The reduction of 20 per cent which the law required to be made in connection with the Indian contract schools has been strictly carried out, and the secretary adds that there seems to be no reason why such reduction should not continue from year to year until the system of government aid to sectarian schools shall terminate.

The secretary also recommends that general authority, with the approval of the President, be given to the Indian bureau to sell parts of Indian reservations, the money to be used exclusively in the improvement of allotted lands, or for the purpose of furnishing agricultural implements and cattle to the Indians who may reside upon the remaining lands.

The report reviews the Jackson Hole disturbances, and gives an account of

the active means taken by the department to secure justice for the killing of the Hannock Indians on July 15 last, and also to preserve peace between the Indians and the whites. He recommends the peaceful course of the Indians under circumstances so extremely aggravating on the part of the whites.

Referring to the law work of the assistant attorney general's office and of the general land office, the secretary again urges the importance of creating a board of principal examiners, both in the secretary's office and in the land office, to whom may be referred such classes of cases as the secretary and commissioner may deem advisable. The object of this court would be to hasten the settlement of land titles and to leave both the secretary and the commissioner of the general land office free for the performance of their varied administrative duties.

The review of the pension office consists chiefly of statistical information furnished by that bureau.

One of the interesting features of the report is the discussion of the relations between the government and the Pacific bonds aided roads and the possibility of collecting the amount due the government from these roads. The report urges that two things are to be considered:

1. The collection of the debt due to the government, and
2. The creation of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific, which was the original purpose of the government, leading to the issue of subsidy bonds.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS

Regarding Italian Policies Made by Premier Crispi and Baron Blanc.

ROME, Nov. 28.—Important statements were made in the chamber of deputies to-night by Premier Crispi and by Baron Blanc, Italian minister of foreign affairs, concerning questions of Italy's international and foreign policy, and especially her attitude toward Turkey, and, incidentally, the attitude of the other powers.

Premier Crispi's statement was a long one and was largely devoted to the government's internal policy. He defended at length the Italian anti-socialist laws, and he asserted that, in practice, socialism differed little from anarchy. He admitted that the public security was not ideal, but said it was improving.

He said that although he formerly opposed the law of guarantees he now upheld it. This law, he said, could not be revoked without leading to international disorders and foreign complications. The Vatican now enjoyed great freedom. The revival of Catholic activity throughout the world, he argued, was a matter for serious consideration, showing that liberty existed permeating religious societies to be reconstructed on a more solid basis.

Regarding Turkey, the premier stated that the powers are in accord and he was confident that the peace would not be disturbed. If it was disturbed, however, it would not reveal her old mistakes and would see her rights safeguarded.

Baron Blanc, the minister of foreign affairs, followed the premier with a long explanation of the Italian position on the Turkish question. He denied that Italy had attempted any isolated action on this question, and asserted that her endeavors throughout had been devoted to converting concerted action by three powers into concerted action by six powers. While the European situation was good, the minister went on to say, the condition of affairs in the Turkish provinces remained troubled. The porte had addressed to the powers' remarks—if, indeed, they might not be called reproaches—hoping thereby to delay matters at the risk of again aggravating the situation.

"The porte will commit an error," Baron Blanc concluded by saying, "if it thinks the present situation can be solved by diplomacy and discussions of past events, when we are face to face with the atrocious deeds that have provoked universal horror, and with the peril of latent anarchy, to an outbreak of which at any moment Europe cannot leave herself exposed."

Each foreign squadron in Turkish waters was a door to open civilization and beneficent influences to those obscure regions where mixed races were still deprived of the guarantees promised by Turkey to Europe.

The porte would make a mistake in exercising even in regard to the additional guardships asked by the powers, the privilege accorded to it by treaties to restrict naval protection in the Pacific interests of the powers.

Baron Blanc was greeted with cheers as he concluded his statement.

REMARKABLE SERMON

Preached by a Jewish Rabbi—Opposed to Thanksgiving Proclamations.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—Rabbi M. Gries, of Wilton avenue temple, the most prominent Jewish synagogue in the city, preached a remarkable sermon at the Church of the Unity to-day before an audience composed of Unitarians, Universalists and Jews. Rabbi Gries said he objected to the form of observing Thanksgiving day and was opposed to the issuing of proclamations by the President, calling upon the people to meet for prayer and thanksgiving, because, he declared, this was not a Christian nation. While the majority of the people were Christians, a strong minority was not, and that minority was entitled to consideration.

He said he did not desire to detract anything from Christianity, because he realized what it had done for the country, but he was in favor of larger religious freedom, and the most of his sermon was devoted to a plea for such freedom.

They Prayed for Progress.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 28.—Many fervent prayers were doubtless offered in this city to-day for the conversion of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted agnostic. Last week, at the quarterly meeting of the Christian Endeavor union of Cleveland, it was suggested that such prayers be offered, and the president appointed noon to-day as the time, and requested that the three thousand members of the society here engage in prayer at that time.

The Wrecked Taurus.

FLEMING, Nov. 28.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Faerøe Bismarck, Captain Aibork, which arrived here this morning from New York, reports having passed, on November 27, in latitude 40 north and longitude 11.45 west, the derelict vessel Taurus. The seas were washing over the decks of the abandoned vessel, the hatches were all open and her top-masts were carried away.

A NOVEL CONTEST

Which Didn't Come Off According to the Programme.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES START

But Are Prevented From Going Over the Entire Route in Chicago by Twelve Inches of Slush and Snow Left by Monday's Blizzard—Six Motorcycles Made the Start, and, Considering the Circumstances, Made Good Time—Duryea's Gasoline Equipment Finished First for the Prize.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—The Charles E. Duryea's gasoline motorcycle finished first in the Times-Herald contest for prizes amounting to \$500. The contest was in every respect the most novel and the performance of the winning vehicle the most remarkable in the history of the motor-vehicle contests. Monday night Chicago was visited by a blizzard of snow and slush that buried the roads and prostrated half of the telephone and fire alarm wires in the city. Wednesday the weather moderated and when the races started, the streets were twelve inches deep in snow, slush and mud.

In the face of these odds six motorcycles made the start; the Duryea, of Springfield, Mass.; the Morris and Salem electrobat, of Philadelphia; the H. Mueller motorcycle, of Decatur, Ill.; the R. H. Macer, of New York; the De Laverne, of New York, and the Sturges electric motorcycle, of Chicago. Thousands witnessed the flight of these vehicles against the fifty-four miles of slush which constituted the course from Jackson park to Evanston and return. It was considered impossible that any of the motorcycles would complete the course, and the prediction was freely made that no one of the contestants would make five miles.

Five of the contestants passed through Lincoln Park, the De Laverne quitting at Sixteenth street. Duryea started at 8:55 and passed the Auditorium, a distance of eight miles, an hour later. He made the dash at 7:18, completing the course in ten hours and twenty-three minutes. Four miles on the west side of the boulevard were almost unbroken fields of snow bank and slush.

The Morris and Salem electrobat made no attempt to complete the course, but made a creditable run of fifteen miles and returned to the testing headquarters in perfect condition. The Sturges electric motorcycle abandoned the unequal fight after the run of twelve miles.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Severe Fighting—"Official" Reports Give Insurgents the Worst Of It, Of Course.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—Advices received here from Sant Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, say the insurgents recently attacked Fort Jicotea, near Ciego de Avila, in the province of Puerto Principe. The garrison, it is said, made a brief defense and the insurgents were repulsed, leaving twelve killed upon the field.

Lieut. Gallego, in command of Fort Reforma, on the borders of the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, has been besieged for three days numerous bands of insurgents. The latter several times called upon the lieutenant to surrender, but in spite of the fact that the little garrison of the fort was without water, the place was defended until reinforcements arrived, when the insurgents retreated. The relieving column of troops, after provisioning the fort, started in pursuit of the enemy.

After four hours' fighting the insurgents were compelled to retreat again with a loss of forty-five killed and many wounded. The troops lost seven killed and had nineteen wounded.

While operating against the insurgents in the Guantanamo district of the province of Santiago de Cuba the troops have captured two insurgent camps, the enemy leaving four killed and eight wounded in the hands of the soldiers.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Denied That the Republic is Unwilling to Accept a Settlement.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times to-morrow will publish the following dispatch from its correspondent at Caracas, Venezuela, under date of November 21: "It is officially stated that the revolutionary outbreak is of no importance. No British ultimatum has yet been received, and many of the influential Venezuelans urge an amicable settlement. The government is afraid that the tendering of an apology would be equivalent to recognizing the right of England to the disputed territory. Otherwise, it is ready to give satisfaction. A considerable party favors a direct settlement of the frontier question without reference to the United States."

Refused Their Resignations.

LIMA, PERU, VIA GUAYMAS, Nov. 28.—President Pierola has expressed his conviction that the services of the ministers have been performed in accordance with the national will, notwithstanding the vote of censure passed by the chamber of deputies, the senate non-concurred, and has accordingly refused to accept the resignations of the cabinet.

Cruiser Wrecked.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 28.—The Brazilian cruiser Uranus has been wrecked, the commander and five of the crew being drowned.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair during the day, with warmer weather to-morrow.
For Western Pennsylvania, fair Friday, probably followed by cold rains or snow Friday night; warmer Friday and cooler Saturday; southerly winds.
For Ohio increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers Friday evening or night; southerly winds; warmer Friday; cooler Saturday.
THE TEMPERATURE VERIFIABLE.
As furnished by G. SCHREYER, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 A. M. 33—10 A. M. 38—3 P. M. 53—6 P. M. 48—7 P. M. 43—8 P. M. 38—9 P. M. 33—10 P. M. 28—11 P. M. 23—Midnight 18—Forecast—Fair.